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United Nations Office for Partnerships

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly decisions 52/466 and 53/475, wherein the Secretary-General was requested to inform the Assembly, on a regular basis, about the activities of the United Nations Office for Partnerships. It supplements the information contained in the previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/53/700 and Add.1, A/54/664 and Add.1-3, A/55/763 and Corr.1, A/57/133, A/58/173, A/59/170, A/60/327, A/61/189, A/62/220, A/63/257, A/64/91, A/65/347 and A/66/188).

The United Nations Office for Partnerships serves as a gateway for public-private partnerships with the United Nations system in furtherance of the Millennium Development Goals. The Office oversees the following areas:

(a) **United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)**. UNFIP was established in 1998 to serve as the interface between the United Nations system and the United Nations Foundation — the public charity responsible for administering Robert E. Turner's $1 billion contribution in support of United Nations causes. At the end of 2011, the cumulative allocations provided by the United Nations Foundation through UNFIP to projects implemented by the United Nations system reached approximately $1.19 billion. Of this amount, $0.4 billion (37 per cent) represents core Turner funds, and $0.7 billion (63 per cent) was generated from other co-financing partners. The total number of United Nations projects and programmes supported through the end of 2011 by the United Nations Foundation through UNFIP stands at 524. Collectively, these projects have been implemented by 43 United Nations entities in 124 countries;

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(b) **United Nations Democracy Fund**. The Fund was established by the Secretary-General in July 2005 to support democratization around the world. It focuses on strengthening the voice of civil society, promoting human rights and ensuring the participation of all groups in democratic processes. Through the Fund, the Office has channelled approximately $110 million to more than 400 projects in 150 countries around the world. These range from strengthening civil society leadership skills and promoting the participation of women and youth, to media programmes allowing civil society to project its voice;

(c) **Partnership advisory services and outreach**. These services were initiated in 2006 in response to the growing demand from the United Nations system, Governments and non-State actors on how best to develop and implement public-private partnerships. The Office provides advice to entities, including academic institutions, companies, foundations, government agencies, media groups and civil society organizations. Investment in high-impact initiatives is encouraged by providing advice to potential partners regarding procedures and best practices; assisting in the design of programmes and projects; helping to establish and manage global and regional networks; and promoting the Millennium Development Goals as a framework for action.

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I. United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

1. The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) was established in 1998 to serve as the interface between the United Nations Foundation and the United Nations system. In recent years, the United Nations Foundation has evolved from primarily a project-based grant-making organization to one that builds campaigns and serves as an advocate for the United Nations and a platform for connecting people, ideas and resources to help the United Nations solve global problems. In this way, the Foundation seeks to assist the United Nations in taking its best work and ideas to scale through partnerships, advocacy, constituency-building and fundraising.

2. Grant-making continues to be an important aspect of the work of the United Nations Foundation. However, it has evolved from pure grant-making (using the original $1 billion endowment from Robert E. (Ted) Turner) to also receiving grants and third-party co-financing. At the end of 2011, the cumulative allocations to UNFIP projects reached approximately $1.19 billion, of which $0.4 billion came from core Turner funds, and $0.7 billion was generated from other partners. The main co-financing partners include, inter alia, The Gavi Fund, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States of America, the American Red Cross, the Department of International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and The Vodafone Foundation. A total of 524 projects have been implemented by 43 United Nations entities in 124 countries. The distribution of projects by implementing partners and themes is provided in annex I to the present document; a description of a selection of the projects is provided below.

3. The relationship agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Foundation, originally established in 1998 and subsequently renewed in 2007, is being reviewed to ensure that it reflects the change in the relationship and the strengthening of the consultative arrangements between the two bodies. The UNFIP Advisory Board has been apprised of the situation and the guidance of the Office of Legal Affairs is awaited.

A. Global health with emphasis on children's health

4. Since its inception, the United Nations Foundation, together with UNFIP, has worked hand-in-hand with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), other United Nations bodies and Ministries of Health of developing countries to develop and expand major initiatives to help children to survive and thrive. Over time, United Nations Foundation investments in children's health have proved to be one of the most promising avenues for attracting a wide variety of partner support for these initiatives. The successful campaigns on polio, measles and malaria have helped to channel hundreds of millions of additional dollars in support of United Nations global health efforts.

5. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation and UNFIP strengthened their global health portfolio, most significantly by adding a substantial advocacy dimension to their work.

Polio

6. The United Nations Foundation continues its role as an active member of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, a WHO- and UNICEF-supported effort targeting the global cessation of wild poliovirus transmission. Strong progress has been made, with the number of polio cases worldwide having been reduced by 52 per cent in 2011 compared with 2010, and the historic milestone of India being polio-free since January 2011. The United Nations Foundation and Initiative partners remained actively engaged in ensuring the full implementation of the polio eradication strategies in the remaining three polio-endemic countries, namely, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan.

7. The Foundation's leadership within the Polio Advocacy Group of the Initiative has been essential in securing new donors for the global effort and political commitments from polio-endemic countries. In 2012, it will accelerate its efforts to help to mobilize the critical financing required for implementing the 2012-2013 emergency action plan by supporting the resource mobilization office at WHO and soliciting new and renewed contributions from donor countries for the Initiative.

Measles

8. The Measles Initiative, which recently noted its one billionth vaccination, marked its tenth anniversary in 2011. Since 2001, the Initiative has supported vaccinations in over 70 countries, decreasing mortality and raising routine coverage of measles from 72 per cent to 85 per cent, at a cost of just over $1 billion. Five of the six regions designated by WHO have set elimination targets of 2020 or earlier. The sixth, which includes Bangladesh, India and Indonesia is expected to set its target date during 2012.

9. In collaboration with the American Red Cross, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the United Nations Foundation mobilized $43.2 million in 2011 for WHO and UNICEF in support of measles vaccination campaigns in multiple countries.

10. The Measles Initiative has expanded its work to include advocacy, communications and resource mobilization, the latter of which will emphasize the financial responsibility of Governments to increase their share of funding for immunization campaigns. Looking ahead, Measles Initiative campaigns are scheduled to be conducted in 27 countries in 2012, targeting over 186 million children.

Malaria

11. According to a report released in September 2011 by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, global malaria deaths dropped by about 38 per cent in the past decade, and the lives of more than 1 million people were saved. Through the Nothing But Nets campaign and other malaria partnerships, including with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Malaria, WHO and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the United Nations Foundation will continue to contribute to the Organization's goal of ending malaria deaths by 2015.

12. In 2011, the Nothing But Nets campaign continued funding the purchase and distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to protect the most vulnerable

populations in Africa. During the spring, the United Nations Foundation and UNFIP worked with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide 35,000 bednets to refugees in Liberia, and in August, they worked with UNICEF to provide 225,000 bednets as part of a universal coverage bednet distribution in Cameroon. In July, the Foundation collaborated with UNHCR in an emergency appeal to provide 60,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to refugees in the Horn of Africa. Throughout the year, the Nothing But Nets campaign team travelled to cities in the United States to build awareness, raise money and advocate for continued Government support of essential programmes.

13. In 2012, Nothing But Nets will focus on three primary objectives: fundraising, awareness-building and advocacy. The 2012 campaign operations will be supported through $1 million from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and increased funding from ExxonMobil.

Every Woman Every Child initiative

14. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation supported the effort to continue the Every Woman Every Child initiative, which was launched in 2010 to implement the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health spearheaded by the Secretary-General with the aim of saving the lives of 16 million women and children. The Foundation has been working with the Secretary-General's office and other partners on advocacy, communications and outreach to the private sector to support the effort, which has catalysed 200 monetary and non-monetary commitments.

15. In 2012, the United Nations Foundation will continue to work with the Secretary-General's office and all partners, including the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health at WHO, to identify appropriate advocacy, partnership-building and communications campaigns to drive the Every Woman Every Child initiative forward.

B. Women and population

16. The United Nations has a vast mandate in respect of gender equality and women's empowerment, at the heart of which is a web of international agreements and principles, including the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals, that commit the entire global community to addressing the rights and needs of women and girls.

17. Through its programme on women and population, the United Nations Foundation works with the United Nations and other partners to promote gender equality and empower women and girls, with a particular focus on reproductive and sexual health and rights.

Strategy for adolescent girls

18. Since its inception, the United Nations Foundation has invested more than $46 million in programmes through UNFIP to address the rights and needs of adolescent girls, working with several United Nations entities, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and the United

Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). This investment has helped to achieve significant programme and policy results, strengthen United Nations capacity and commitment, and increase support and investment.

19. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation's priorities included: (a) investing in developing, evaluating and sustaining programme models; (b) advocating for changes in public policy; and (c) leveraging partnerships to build constituencies and mobilize resources for adolescent girls.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Adolescent Girls

20. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Adolescent Girls, which is co-chaired by UNFPA and UNICEF and includes the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN-Women, WHO and UNHCR, works to support the United Nations and its partners in advancing policies and programmes for adolescent girls.

21. In 2011, the Task Force developed technical programme guidance materials on how to reach the most marginalized adolescent girls. It provided technical support to countries that are rolling out programmes and advocacy campaigns, and hosted events that increase the visibility of girls in the global agenda. It also increased the coordination of signatory agencies. With co-financing from the Packard Foundation, the United Nations Foundation's support enabled the Task Force to integrate a focus on adolescent girls into the work of the United Nations. The Foundation also provided funding support for the Global Coordinator of the Task Force.

22. In 2012, with funds from the Packard Foundation, the United Nations Foundation aims to continue to support the Global Coordinator and aid the Task Force in developing and implementing a strategy that moves towards long-term sustainability.

Girl Up campaign

23. In September 2010, the United Nations Foundation launched Girl Up, a campaign that gives teenage girls in the United States the opportunity to learn about adolescent girls around the world. It provides them the tools, information and resources they need to put their own ideas into motion. Over the past years, the Girl Up campaign has provided online and offline opportunities for teenage girls and campaign partners to take action and deepen their understanding of United Nations programmes that focus on adolescent girls. It has built a network of 200,000 constituents in the United States.

24. In 2011, the Girl Up campaign pursued strategies for grass-roots engagement by introducing online initiatives that provide opportunities for action on particular issue areas, such as raising awareness of child marriage and girls' education.

25. Funding raised from the Girl Up campaign supports United Nations programmes in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia and Malawi to ensure that adolescent girls receive equal access to education, health and economic opportunities, and are able to live a life free from violence. For example, the United Nations is working with Government and civil society partners to launch a new programme in Liberia targeting girls between the ages of 10 and 14 who were not previously being reached

through United Nations and Government programming. This programme promotes the rights of girls in the areas of education, health, violence prevention and economic opportunities. In 2012, the United Nations Foundation aims to expand its investments in empowerment projects for adolescent girls in these countries.

Coalition for Adolescent Girls

26. This public-private partnership, founded in 2005, aims to elevate adolescent girls' issues on the global agenda. The Coalition for Adolescent Girls was revitalized in 2011 after a diagnostic assessment of its members and the adolescent girl community. As a result, it currently comprises over 30 international organizations, as well as the United Nations entities involved in the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Adolescent Girls. It has instituted quarterly in-person meetings, working groups and topical consultations that allow organizations to collaborate, share information, tools and resources, and build technical capacity. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation launched a new report in the *Girls Count* series — the first comprehensive research focused exclusively on adolescent girls in the developing world — entitled *Girls Grow: A Vital Force in Rural Economies*, written by Catherine Bertini and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs.

Support to the United Nations Population Fund

27. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation built on its long history of partnership with UNFPA by supporting the transition of the agency's new Executive Director, Babatunde Osotimehin, and increasing his visibility among key audiences. Specifically, the Foundation provided a $1 million project grant in March to support the advocacy and fundraising activities of UNFPA liaison offices in Brussels, Copenhagen and Tokyo and its headquarters in New York. It also helped to secure funding from the Ford Foundation to aid Mr. Osotimehin's efforts to reinvigorate UNFPA's communications strategy and participated in the agency's ongoing strategic planning process.

Support to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

28. The United Nations Foundation worked with UN-Women primarily in its first year as a United Nations entity and provided input into the 100-day strategic plan of its Executive Director, Michelle Bachelet. The Foundation provided external communications, media and executive team support around the official launch and transition, including Ms. Bachelet's trip to Liberia for the 100th anniversary of International Women's Day.

C. Energy and climate change

29. Sustainable development, as Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has noted, depends on access to sustainable energy. In providing sustainable energy for all, we can strengthen economic growth, expand equity and opportunity, and protect the environment for long-term prosperity. That is why the Secretary-General launched his Sustainable Energy for All initiative. This multi-stakeholder partnership brings all key stakeholders, namely, Governments, the private sector and civil society, to the table to mobilize action around three ambitious but achievable objectives for

2030: (a) to ensure universal access to modern energy services; (b) to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (c) to double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Sustainable Energy for All

30. In September 2011, the Secretary-General launched a new High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All to develop a concrete action agenda for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The group has launched its action agenda and mobilized significant commitments from Governments, the private sector and civil society to meet the Secretary-General's three objectives. Thus far, over 50 developing countries have joined the initiative and commenced activities. Businesses, investors, Governments, multilateral development banks and international and civil society organizations also have announced significant financial commitments to advance the three objectives of Sustainable Energy for All.

31. The United Nations Foundation plays an instrumental role in supporting the initiative by (a) working with and under the guidance of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General to structure, build and carry out the initiative; (b) acting as a fiduciary for the initiative, with responsibility for raising, disbursing, monitoring and reporting on funds; (c) leading an ambitious communications and outreach effort to raise awareness about the initiative, working closely with the public relations firm Weber Shandwick; and (d) leading and coordinating outreach to civil society, with a focus on disseminating information about the initiative and developing commitments in support of the three 2030 objectives.

32. In 2011, the United Nations Foundation collaborated with the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in New York to form Friends of Sustainable Energy for All, an informal group of more than 20 Permanent Representatives to the United Nations. The Foundation assisted with planning and logistical support for several meetings of the group, bringing in United Nations officials and other high-level speakers to educate members about the issue, encourage commitments and prepare for the negotiation of the Rio+20 outcome document.

II. United Nations Democracy Fund

33. The United Nations Democracy Fund was established by the Secretary-General at the 2005 World Summit as a United Nations General Trust Fund and launched in April 2006, with the United Nations Office for Partnerships and UNFIP providing administrative support and sharing resources. Since then, the grant-making body has become clearly defined as a fund for civil society organizations. It is the only United Nations entity that has the word "democracy" in its name, the only United Nations entity with the primary purpose of supporting democracy by empowering civil society, and one of the youngest entities in the United Nations system.

34. The large majority of the Fund's project financing goes to local civil society organizations in countries in both the transition and consolidation phases of democratization. By supporting the "demand" rather than "supply" side of democratization, the Fund plays a new, distinct and unique role in complementing

and enhancing the other work of the United Nations — for example, the work with Governments carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) — to strengthen democratic governance around the world.

35. In the few years since its creation, the Fund has experienced considerable growth in its portfolio, donor base, impact and visibility. Its projects are aimed at strengthening the voice of civil society, promoting human rights and encouraging the participation of all groups in democratic processes. It also supports a number of major global and regional projects with a normative and policy focus. In its first five rounds of funding, the Fund supported some 400 projects in over 150 countries, with a total disbursement of more than $110 million. They ranged from supporting civil society efforts to promote accountability by Governments and transparency to building capacity for strengthening good governance and the rule of law.

A. Fifth round of projects

36. In 2011, the Fund began funding its fifth round of projects. The round opened for proposals in November 2010, through an online application system that facilitates access by civil society organizations. A total of 3,754 applications from organizations in 149 countries were received, reflecting continuing strong global demand for the Fund's services. The vast majority of proposals were submitted by local civil society organizations.

37. The first stage of project selection was based on scoring by independent experts against set criteria. High-scoring proposals were then subject to rigorous quality control and due diligence, including by United Nations resident coordinators and, where applicable, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, as well as all entities of the Fund's Programme Consultative Group. On the basis of this review, the Fund's Advisory Board recommended a short list of projects, and the Fund advised the Permanent Missions of Member States in which listed projects were to take place. The short list was then submitted to the Secretary-General for approval. Shortlisted applicants were asked to submit draft project documents by midyear, which were then negotiated with the Fund. The first tranches of project funding were disbursed by September. This timeline compares favourably with international standards.

38. In the fifth round, 65 projects were funded, at a total cost of $14,000,000. As defined by their key activities, the projects broke down as follows:

(a) Community development (33 per cent);

(b) Women's empowerment (26 per cent);

(c) Youth (15 per cent);

d) Media (9 per cent);

(e) Strengthening instrumentalities of government (8 per cent);

(f) Rule of law and human rights (6 per cent);

(g) Tools for democratization (3 per cent).

39. Throughout 2011, the Fund collected the required reports on projects funded under the second through fourth rounds, conducted the closing of completed

projects from the first and second rounds and reported on its achievements to the Advisory Board.

B. Donor base

40. The Fund undertook a number of initiatives to strengthen its donor base, which continued to grow despite the continuing impact of the global financial crisis. A series of outreach activities were conducted by existing major donors to encourage others. Argentina contributed to the Fund for the first time, expanding the group of donors to 40 Member States. The cumulative total amount of contributions received between 2005 and 2011 exceeded $125 million.

C. Evaluation

41. The United Nations Democracy Fund and its Advisory Board are committed to having external evaluators conduct independent assessments of its projects in order to improve project selection and management and as a basis for a strong learning process. A firm of internationally renowned evaluators, Transtec, contracted by the Fund in 2010, completed the first 25 post-project evaluations of projects from the second and third rounds. The vast majority of the evaluations were positive, and provided valuable lessons learned for the Fund's knowledge management. Based in Brussels with a regional office in Beirut, Transtec has broad experience in evaluations, audits and studies in a range of fields, including institution-building, democracy and governance, community development and post-conflict rehabilitation. The Fund published all post-project evaluations on its website, following a decision by the Advisory Board at its November 2011 meeting to make them public. In this way, the Fund consolidated its position as one of the most transparent entities in the United Nations family.

D. Governance

42. The two governing mechanisms of the Fund, the Advisory Board and the Programme Consultative Group, continued to play an active and guiding role in 2011. Advisory Board members appointed by the Secretary-General continued to serve a two-year term through December 2011. This included the seven largest contributors to the Fund, namely, Australia, Germany, India, Japan, Qatar, Spain and the United States; six countries reflecting geographical diversity and commitment to democratic principles, namely, Costa Rica, Ghana, Iraq, Mauritius, Poland and the Republic of Korea; and three members serving in an individual capacity, Professor Michael Doyle of Columbia University, who served as Chair of the Board; Professor Kwame Anthony Appiah of Princeton University; and Professor Seyla Benhabib of Yale University. The two civil society organizations on the Board were the International Peace Institute and Conectas Human Rights of Brazil.

43. In addition to recommending funding proposals for the Secretary-General's approval, the Advisory Board provided him with policy guidance on the development of programme frameworks and funding guidelines. The Programme Consultative Group provided input and quality control in the project selection process and implementation phase, making use of the specific expertise of each of

its entities: the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Peacebuilding Support Office, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN-Women.

E. Sixth round of projects

44. The United Nations Democracy Fund launched its sixth round of project proposals in November 2010. When applications closed on 31 December 2011, the Fund had received 2,868 project proposals from organizations in 141 countries — the second highest number in its history. The vast majority of applications came from local or regional civil society organizations in Africa, Asia, the Americas, the Arab region and Eastern Europe. As in 2010, a notable share of project proposals focused on youth (a total of 361), highlighting the Fund's role in supporting efforts for change with a sustainable impact for the future. A sizeable proportion of proposals (336 in total) focused on the rule of law and human rights.

45. In accordance with the Fund's annual timetable, sixth round applications were to be assessed by March 2012 and the Advisory Board was to recommend a shortlist in April, after which the Fund was to advise the Permanent Missions of Member States in which listed projects were to take place. The shortlist was then to be submitted to the Secretary-General for approval. Shortlisted applicants were to be asked to submit draft project documents by midyear, to be negotiated with the Fund, and the first tranches of project funding were to be disbursed by September, again in a timeline comparing favourably with international standards.

46. On the International Day of Democracy, the Fund hosted a film screening for Board members, United Nations staff and members of the public featuring documentaries showcasing Fund projects. UNTV completed four Fund films in 2011 on projects in Azerbaijan, Gabon, Guatemala and Indonesia.

F. Democracy in action

Democracy in action I: Partners for integrity in public administration in Egypt

47. In Egypt, an initiative financed by the Fund works to support integrity in the administrative apparatus of the Ministries of the Interior, Housing, Health, Social Solidarity, Education and Justice. Employees are trained in the United Nations Convention against Corruption; workshops and round tables are held with journalists and lawyers; and an annual report on principles and the status of transparency in Egypt is produced. Other aspects of the initiative include a hotline for complaints of corruption and the provision of legal advice to women, shantytown dwellers, street children and persons with special needs. The initiative is being implemented by the Arab Program for Human Rights Activists.

Democracy in action II: Collaboration between magistrates and civil society organizations for a democratic future in Guinea

48. In Guinea, the Fund finances a project to develop the integrity and capacity of the Guinean judicial system. Through training and workshops tailored to the needs

of the beneficiaries, the project will enhance the capacity of magistrates and civil society organizations to understand better how the judiciary should function, identify necessary key reforms and effectively advocate for change. It is aimed at enabling civil society to better participate in reforming democratic institutions and supporting the emergence of an independent judiciary able to deliver justice in line with international standards. The initiative is being implemented by the BEFORE project.

Democracy in action III: Participation of rural women at the village level in China

49. In China, an initiative financed by the Fund works to strengthen the role of marginalized rural women in village-level governance and raise their awareness of democratic participation. It mobilizes rural women to participate in local elections, governance and the monitoring of public affairs at the village level, and aims to improve village women cadres' leadership and decision-making skills in public governance. It is being implemented by Women's Watch-China.

Democracy in action IV: Creating a women's parliament in Azerbaijan

50. In Azerbaijan, the Fund finances a project to create the first women's parliament as a tool to give real meaning to women's rights and to improve governance in the country as a whole. It draws on the expertise of active women from all sectors to promote greater transparency and accountability, while training them in public policy and the reporting mechanisms of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The project is being implemented by the Azerbaijani non-governmental organization Women's Association for Rational Development.

Democracy in action V: Supporting the participation of northern indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation

51. In the Russian Federation, an initiative financed by the Fund works to develop and support the democratic participation of northern indigenous peoples. With vast natural resources, northern regions of the Russian Federation are of national and global importance. They are also home to large numbers of indigenous peoples striving to maintain their livelihoods and traditional way of life. The initiative, implemented by the Centre for the Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North, is aimed at creating more effective legal relationships between indigenous peoples and business and Government through the elaboration of draft legislation, a code of conduct and a manual, and at informing indigenous peoples of their civic rights and guiding them through the process of democratic decision-making.

Democracy in action VI: Training legal professionals in Latin America to litigate before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights

52. In Latin America, the Fund is financing a project to train legal professionals to litigate before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Implemented by the Human Rights Centre of the Law School at the University of Chile, the project offers training seminars, procedural manuals and ongoing advisory support. It has published a manual of the Inter-American system's new rules of procedure and conducted a study assessing more than 500 cases pertaining to the legal

representation of victims of human rights violations. The study included an evaluation of access to justice within the system, levels of transparency and access to information.

III. Partnership advisory services and outreach

53. Throughout its history, the United Nations system has worked with the private sector and civil society. Member States have recognized the importance of, and expressed strong support for, the active engagement of non-State actors in promoting the development agenda of the United Nations system such as in the following: the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (2003), the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 MDG Summit, the 2011 General Assembly resolution entitled "Towards global partnerships" (resolution 66/223) and, most recently, the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference (resolution 66/288, annex).

54. The United Nations Office for Partnerships works in collaboration with the United Nations Foundation to further promote and implement partnership advisory services and outreach initiatives, and fosters innovative strategies for engaging non-State actors with the United Nations system. The Office leverages its expertise and capacity to engage global corporations, foundations and leading philanthropists in United Nations causes while supporting the United Nations system in its advocacy and outreach efforts through partnership-building.

55. Responding to an increasing interest from the private sector and civil society, the Office provides partnership advisory services in respect of enhancing the capacity of networks and alliances, sharing resources and expertise, advocacy and outreach campaigns, and raising awareness of United Nations objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals.

56. In 2011, a wide spectrum of companies, foundations and non-governmental organizations approached the Office to offer assistance and seek advice on how to join the United Nations in finding sustainable solutions to some of the world's most challenging problems. The majority of non-State actors offered assistance in programmes focused on poverty reduction, gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, education and health in the global South.

Selection of key projects and initiatives

57. The following list of key partnership initiatives is divided into three categories: Member States; United Nations system and other international organizations; and the private sector and civil society.

1. Member States

Permanent Memorial at the United Nations to the Victims of Slavery and the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

58. The United Nations Office for Partnerships continued to assist the Permanent Memorial Committee in implementing a comprehensive media, outreach and

resource mobilization strategy aimed at erecting a permanent memorial monument at the United Nations Headquarters complex. The Permanent Memorial Committee includes nine Member States, the African Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), UNESCO, the Department of Public Information and other organizations. It is chaired by the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations. The Office administers the Trust Fund in terms of receipts, allocations and disbursements of resources. As at 16 January 2012, contributions totalled $1,052,271, the bulk of which was received from Member States.

2. United Nations system and other international organizations

Special events of the Economic and Social Council

59. Since 2002, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has teamed up with the United Nations Office for Partnerships in organizing annual special events of the Economic and Social Council to highlight International Corporate Philanthropy Day. The 2011 event entitled "Partnering with the philanthropic community to promote Education for All" was organized in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO and the Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy. The special event, chaired by the President of the Council, Lazarous Kapambwe (Zambia), promoted a number of United Nations education-related initiatives and expanded multi-stakeholder engagement in reaching the international goals and targets relating to education.

60. The 2012 special event was entitled "Breaking new ground: partnerships for more and better jobs for young people". The group of hosts included the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, the United Nations Office for Partnerships and the Global Compact. The event was chaired by the President of the Council, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia).

3. The private sector and civil society

2011 Forum "Investing in women and entrepreneurship: solutions to addressing MDG 3"

61. Since 2009, the United Nations Office for Partnerships and the Business Civic Leadership Center of the United States Chamber of Commerce have hosted annual forums at Headquarters with a focus on the role of the private sector in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Coinciding with International Women's Day (8 March), the high-level Forum "Investing in women and entrepreneurship: solutions to addressing MDG 3" provided an interactive platform for United Nations senior officials and business leaders to share and announce actions taken towards increasing women's empowerment, and an opportunity for interested companies to connect with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations and explore possible collaborations. The Forum's opening session featured Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Academy Award-winning actor and activist, Geena Davis.

62. The United Nations Office for Partnerships and the Business Civic Leadership Center co-hosted a similar Forum on 8 March 2012 entitled "The role of business in empowering women". Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women, Lakshmi Puri, delivered the keynote remarks and urged Governments and businesses to work together to improve gender equality, which is economically and socially advantageous for both.

IV. Conclusions

63. Mr. Turner's historic philanthropic contribution through the United Nations Foundation and UNFIP has resulted in an exponential increase in interest from non-State actors, including foundations and private companies, in pursuit of engagement and collaboration with the United Nations. As noted in paragraph 2 above, this has already yielded over $700 million in co-financing from such sources as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the American Red Cross, The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International and The Vodafone Foundation. The United Nations Foundation continues to actively mobilize funding from third-party sources in support of the work of the United Nations and its causes.

64. The United Nations Democracy Fund is now six years old and has proved to be an excellent initiative by the General Assembly. It has successfully complemented the work of many United Nations agencies that concentrate on the "supply" side of democratic institutions by focusing on the "demand" side through grants to local civil society organizations. With almost 3,000 applications received in 2011, the Fund supports democratization efforts around the world and over the years has become a critically important resource for civil society, particularly in the global South.

65. While the operations of UNFIP and the United Nations Democracy Fund remain the core work of the United Nations Office for Partnerships, the Office has continued to provide advisory services to a wide range of non-State actors that seek to partner with the United Nations system. On 25 January 2012, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced that a new mechanism will be built to scale up United Nations capacity to mobilize the formidable resources of the private sector, civil society, philanthropists and academia across a broader range of issue areas.

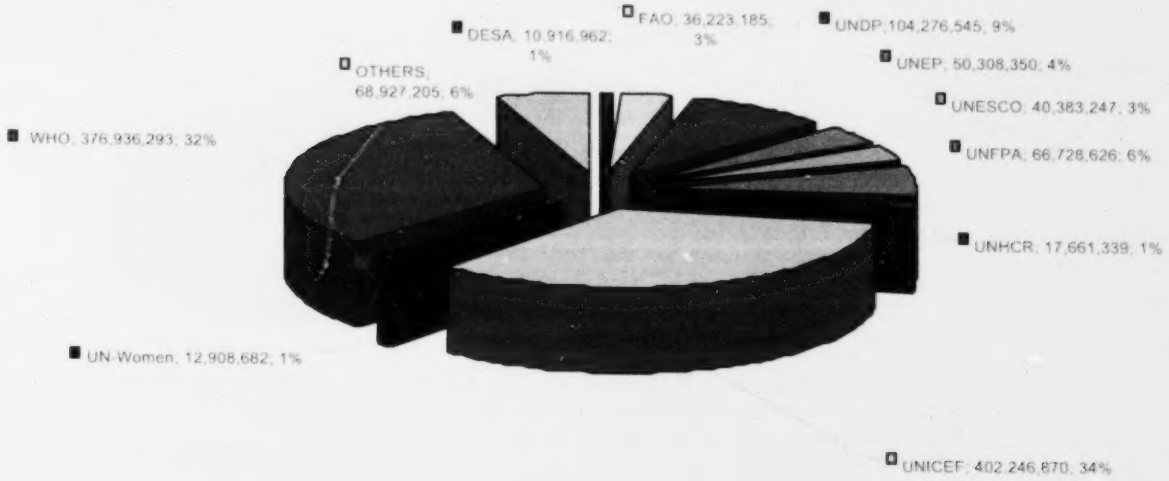
Annex I

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships distribution of funds and projects

A. Funds received from the United Nations Foundation 1998-2011 distributed by implementing partners

Total United Nations Foundation approved grant: $1,187,517,303

(In United States dollars)

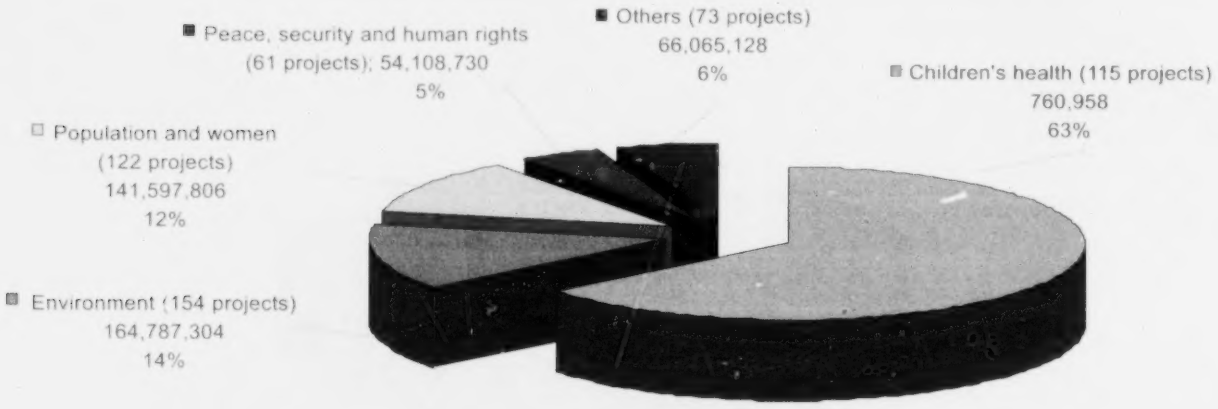


B. Thematic distribution of projects funded by the United Nations Foundation 1998-2011

Total United Nations Foundation approved grant: $1,187,517,303

(In United States dollars)

As at December 2011, total: 524 projects — 124 countries — 43 United Nations organizations



Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WHO, World Health Organization.

Annex II

Projects funded through the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships in 2011 and in prior years by programme area

(In United States dollars)

	1998-2010		*Approvals in 2011*		*Total*	
Programme area	*Number of projects*	*Value*	*Number of projects*	*Value*	*Number of projects*	*Value*
Children's health	108	714 771 585	7	46 186 750	115	760 958 335
Environment	150	163 943 553	4	843 750	154	164 787 303
Population and women	117	140 300 695	4	1 297 111	121	141 597 806
Peace, security and human rights	61	54 108 730	–	–	61	54 108 730
Others	70	65 778 571	3	286 557	73	66 065 128
Total	**506**	**1 138 903 135**	**18**	**79 085 838**	**524**	**1 187 517 303**

Annex III

Composition of the 2011 Advisory Board of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary-General (Chair)

Lincoln C. Chen, M.D., President, China Medical Board of New York, Director, Global Equity Initiative (retired on 8 November 2011); replaced by Douglas Conant, former President and Chief Executive Officer, Campbell Soup Company (appointed on 12 December 2011)

Angela Kane, Under-Secretary-General for Management

Lazarous Kapambwe (Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations), President of the Economic and Social Council

Mary Oakes Smith, President, Iraqi Women's Fellowship Foundation

Enkhtsetseg Ochir (Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations), Chair of the Second Committee, General Assembly; replaced by Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations), Chair of the Second Committee (appointed on 22 June 2011)

Roland Rich (member, ex officio), Officer-in-Charge, United Nations Office for Partnerships

Franklin A. Thomas, Head, The Ford Foundation Study Group

Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Annex IV

Financial contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund, by donor, as at 31 December 2011

(In United States dollars)

Donor	*Cumulative contribution 2005-2011*
Argentina	5 000
Australia	8 739 324
Bulgaria	10 000
Chile	250 000
Croatia	71 000
Cyprus	5 000
Czech Republic	195 780
Denmark	265 018
Ecuador	5 000
Estonia	10 395
France	4 793 716
Georgia	24 943
Germany	11 306 348
Hungary	75 000
India	25 000 000
Iraq	5 000
Ireland	709 220
Israel	57 500
Italy	2 947 800
Japan	10 000 000
Latvia	5 000
Lithuania	39 332
Madagascar	5 000
Mongolia	10 000
Morocco	5 000
Panama	12 000
Peru	25 000
Poland	230 000
Portugal	150 000
Qatar	10 000 000
Republic of Korea	1 000 000
Romania	422 860
Senegal	100 000

Donor	*Cumulative contribution 2005-2011*
Slovenia	127 924
Spain	4 945 172
Sri Lanka	5 000
Sweden	7 166 325
Turkey	150 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	609 350
United States of America	38 340 000
Total	**127 824 006**

Annex V

Composition of the 2011 Advisory Board of the United Nations Democracy Fund

Member States

Australia

Costa Rica

Germany

Ghana

India

Iraq

Japan

Mauritius

Poland

Qatar

Republic of Korea

Spain

United States of America

Non-governmental organizations

Conectas Human Rights, Brazil

International Peace Institute

Individuals

Michael Doyle, Columbia University

Kwame Anthony Appiah, Princeton University

Seyla Benhabi, Yale University

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 95 (k) of the provisional agenda*
General and complete disarmament

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains an account of new developments and the assistance accorded to Mongolia by the Secretariat and relevant United Nations bodies since the issuance of the previous report on this subject (A/65/136). The year 2012 marks the twentieth anniversary of the address given on 25 September 1992 by the President of Mongolia to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in which he declared Mongolia to be a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Mongolia has continued to receive international recognition for its nuclear-weapon-free status and to promote other nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives. Mongolia has continued to seek the institutionalization of its nuclear-weapon-free status, and in that regard has undertaken discussions with the five nuclear-weapon States, namely, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, towards the conclusion of a legal instrument.

The Government and people of Mongolia have received assistance from various United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes, including the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Bank.

* A/67/150.

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III.	Non-nuclear aspects of Mongolia's international security	6
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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/70, entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status", the General Assembly invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the aforementioned necessary measures, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request and is based on inputs submitted by relevant United Nations entities and Mongolia.

2. The year 2012 marks the twentieth anniversary of the address given on 25 September 1992 by the President of Mongolia to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in which he declared Mongolia to be a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

II. Activities related to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status

3. Mongolia maintained its vigorous efforts to seek international recognition for, and the institutionalization of, its nuclear-weapon-free status by working to conclude a legal instrument on its status with the five nuclear-weapon States. Initial consultations included Mongolia's two immediate neighbours, China and the Russian Federation. However, subsequent discussions on a single legal instrument were widened to include the other three nuclear-weapon States, namely, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

4. During his meetings with the President and the Prime Minister of Mongolia, the Secretary-General reaffirmed the support of the United Nations for the recognition and institutionalization of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status.

5. Mongolia continued to work towards the international recognition of its status:

(a) At the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the representatives of Mongolia met with the representatives of the five nuclear-weapon States to promote and strengthen Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and, in particular, to present to the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, for their consideration, the draft treaty on the country's nuclear-weapon-free status and the protocol (2007) thereto. After additional consultations in 2011 and 2012, Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States agreed to consider the issue at a specific joint meeting;

(b) At that joint meeting, held in May 2012, during the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States presented their respective positions and considered the possible

format and content of additional security assurances. They decided to resume further consultations in late 2012.

6. Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status has continued to receive international recognition, especially through references at bilateral and multilateral meetings:

(a) A joint communiqué issued by Mongolia and the Russian Federation on 14 December 2010 regarding the outcome of the dialogue between their Heads of Government indicated that the Russian side had expressed its readiness to continue, together with other nuclear-weapon States, the negotiations with the Mongolian side on the issue of institutionalizing Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status. In a joint statement dated 31 May 2011, on the visit of the President of Mongolia to the Russian Federation, the two countries underlined that the Russian side, together with other members of the five nuclear-weapon States, was prepared to continue to examine the proposal of Mongolia to strengthen further its nuclear-weapon-free status;

(b) A joint statement dated 16 June 2011 by Mongolia and the United States, on the visit of the President of Mongolia to the United States, pointed out that the United States recognized and supported the Mongolian nuclear initiative and applauded Mongolia's nuclear-weapons-free status;

(c) A joint statement dated 16 June 2011 by China and Mongolia, on the establishment of a strategic partnership between the two countries, indicated that the Chinese side confirmed its support for the efforts of the Mongolian side to secure by political and diplomatic means Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, its national security and legitimate interests;

(d) The Declaration of the Third Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, held in Istanbul on 8 June 2010, supported Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as contributing to security- and confidence-building measures in the region. This was reaffirmed at the Sixth Meeting of the Special Working Group and the Senior Officials Committee of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, held in Istanbul from 22 to 29 February 2012, with a call for Mongolia's status to be institutionalized;

(e) On 27 April 2012, in Vienna, Mongolia co-organized and participated in the First Preparatory Meeting of the Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones;

(f) The Final Document of the Sixteenth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Bali from 23 to 27 May 2011, stated that "the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones [...] as well as Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free-status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation". The Ministers expressed their support for the measures taken by Mongolia to strengthen its status. They particularly welcomed the talks by Mongolia with its two neighbours to conclude an international instrument institutionalizing the status;

(g) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons submitted a working paper (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.28) at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The paper stated that the Group considered that the further institutionalization of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.

7. Mongolia continued to work towards the normative consolidation and implementation of its status:

(a) In 2009, the President of Mongolia set up a working group to draft a new national security concept for Mongolia. The concept, adopted by Parliament on 15 July 2010, addressed the security issues of security of existence, economic security, internal security, human security, environmental security and information security. The concept included such principles as civil participation, human rights and freedoms, rule of law, human security and development;

(b) Mongolia's new foreign policy concept, reviewed and adopted by Parliament on 10 February 2011, provided that Mongolia should refrain from joining military alliances, from allowing the use of its territory or airspace against any other country, and from allowing the stationing of foreign troops or weapons, including nuclear or any other type of weapons of mass destruction, on its territory;

(c) In December 2011 and January 2012, the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Parliament respectively considered the implementation of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and approved further measures to promote and consolidate that status;

(d) Mongolia continues to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status, adopted on 3 February 2000. Since the country has a vast territory and shares long borders with its two neighbours, border control and management have become a serious challenge at a time of increased concerns over transnational crimes, including trafficking in nuclear-related items. A project proposal on improving the technical capacity of export and import controls for nuclear and other radioactive materials was submitted in 2007 to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004);

(e) Under the memorandum of understanding signed in October 2007 between Mongolia and the United States, the United States Department of Energy continued to provide equipment, materials and training for use at border posts. Radioactivity detection equipment was installed at 13 border posts and 2 additional posts are to be equipped in 2012;

(f) In order to improve coordination in combating the spread of weapons of mass destruction, Mongolia hosted a proliferation security initiative workshop and table top exercise with the United States in Ulaanbaatar on 22 and 23 February 2011.

8. Mongolia also continued to promote awareness regarding its security and nuclear-weapon-free status and to advance other nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives:

(a) In February 2011, the coordinator of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status participated in a meeting of the Monterey Non-proliferation Strategy Group on the promises and prospects of a weapons-of-mass-destruction-free zone in the Middle East. In April 2011, Mongolia organized a round-table discussion with the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna on the theme "Promoting further nuclear-weapon-

free zones: challenges and opportunities". One of the discussions at the round table was the promotion of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including the establishing of such zones in the Middle East and in North-East Asia. Mongolia informed the participants of its contacts with the nuclear-weapon States on the issue of broader security assurances other than those contained in the 2000 joint statement. Participants expressed support for Mongolia's efforts to institutionalize its status. Similarly, in November 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) hosted a forum on the experience of possible relevance to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Mongolia presented an overview of its experience in promoting the concept and practice of a single-State nuclear-weapon-free zone;

(b) From 16 to 18 May 2011, IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency of Mongolia co-organized a workshop in Ulaanbaatar on the legal framework for nuclear safety, security, safeguards and civil liability. The workshop examined the relevant international legal instruments and fundamental elements pertaining to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and considered how Mongolia's legal framework might be developed to effectively implement the provisions of these instruments;

(c) In May 2011, Mongolia organized a scientific conference on the theme "New geopolitical reality: view of scholars and researchers", at which the issues considered were related to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and how changing geopolitical realities could affect it;

(d) Mongolia participated in the following two IAEA training courses: (i) an international training course on implementing State systems of accounting for, and control of, nuclear material for States with small quantities protocols, held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States, from 17 to 21 October 2011; and (ii) a regional training course, held in Tokai, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010, on State systems of accounting for, and control of, nuclear material for countries from the Far East, South-East Asia and the Pacific. Both courses highlighted the specific status of Mongolia and emphasized the importance of nuclear-weapon-free zones, of associated safeguards obligations and of nuclear non-proliferation commitments to international security.

III. Non-nuclear aspects of Mongolia's international security

9. Mongolia's national security concept defines economic independence and ecologically balanced development as vital national interests. It also defines various objectives in order to ensure economic security, including the creation of a multi-pillar efficient economic structure; the implementation of balanced investment policies; the reinforcement of financial sector security; and the implementation of efficient policies regarding energy and mineral resources, foreign trade and integration. The concept states that the basic precondition for achieving and maintaining the country's economic security is the designing and adoption of a sustainable development model that ensures economic independence and an environment for promoting human security and peaceful living. However, Mongolia's economy remains heavily dependent on the import of oil and consumer goods, while the country's main export is raw materials, making it heavily dependent on exchange rate fluctuations. Moreover, Mongolia's status as a landlocked country and physical remoteness from world markets adversely affect its economy.

10. Mongolia invested in exploiting its vast natural resources, attracting foreign investments and opening significant opportunities and challenges. Economic growth grew to 17.3 per cent in 2011, due largely to high copper prices and an increase in coal production. However, the dependence of Mongolia's economy on mining revenues exposes the country to the volatility of commodity prices. Mongolia faces challenges similar to other extractive industry-based economies, including "resource curse" or the so-called "Dutch disease". Those issues were discussed at an international conference organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ulaanbaatar in October 2011.

11. Mitigating the challenges associated with growth requires concerted actions on the part of the Government, political parties, the business sector, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the media. To that end, the Mongolia Economic Forum, an independent, non-governmental organization, was established to improve and accelerate the development of Mongolia. Meetings of the Forum were held on 8 and 9 February 2010, 2 and 3 March 2011 and 5 and 6 March 2012. The Forum is of significant value for the establishment of business networking opportunities and the promotion of cooperation and understanding among the more than 1,000 participants. Recently, the Forum, in cooperation with the Economic Research Institute, conducted a study in 2012 and issued a report on the major risks that Mongolia faces and their interlinkages.

12. On 17 April 2012, participants at a round-table discussion on the risks for Mongolia's economic security exchanged views on economic security, the prevention and reduction of major risks, budget and financial security, the natural resources sector, the current investment climate and related risks. Additionally, on 26 April, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Security and Foreign Policy held a meeting to discuss economic security issues.

13. Over the past two years, Mongolia has undertaken concrete practical measures to ensure its economic security. In order to introduce highly developed technologies and value-added products in its economy, Mongolia adopted in 2011 a programme for the development of high technology-based industries. In March 2012, during a State visit by the President of Mongolia to Germany, an agreement was reached on the implementation of a project on the construction of a plant for producing liquid fuel from coal.

14. Mongolia is strongly committed to ensuring human security and promoting development. The national security concept identifies human security as one of fundamental pillars of Mongolia's national security. The basis of human security is defined as a healthy and safe living environment, security of residency and food, and protection from crime.

15. Human trafficking is becoming one of the new challenges facing Mongolia. The first case of trafficking in persons was registered in 2000. In recent years, according to studies conducted by the Gender Equality Centre, a non-governmental organization, over 130 persons have been victims of human trafficking annually. Over 50 per cent of them are between 18 and 26 years of age, while 11 per cent are girls under the age of 18. Although measures have been taken, including the adoption of a national programme to combat human trafficking and the establishment of a system to monitor its implementation, the number of cases is on the rise.

16. The Mongolian National Security Council considered the issue of human trafficking in March 2011. Mongolia intends to take legal, administrative and other necessary measures to combat the challenge and to raise, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, public awareness about human trafficking. The assistance and cooperation of international organizations and other Member States are of particular importance in that regard.

17. Food security remains an important issue in Mongolia, not only due to the negative impacts of global climate change and environmental degradation but also because of its own specific national challenges. The process of desertification is increasing and now covers almost 72 per cent of the country's territory. Mongolia is highly dependent on the import of major consumer goods (over 70 per cent of main consumer goods are imported). Therefore, Mongolia attaches priority importance to ensuring food security and safety through the implementation of programmes and projects. In 2011, with the support and assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Mongolia drafted and adopted a national programme on food security. Over 20 programmes and projects aimed at promoting food supply, ensuring food safety and security are being implemented at the national and regional levels. Additionally, 16 projects are being implemented with the support of FAO, other international organizations and donor countries.

18. Issues related to food production, food supply and security were discussed at a national forum on food security in Mongolia, held on 24 June 2011. Representatives of all stakeholders, including research institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations participated in the forum, which made recommendations for the Government.

19. The protection and strengthening of its environmental security is another important pillar of Mongolia's national security. The national security concept provides that maintaining an ecological balance, protecting water resources, mitigating the impact of climate change and land degradation, and preventing harm from a variety of biological issues, for example, by reducing risks of environment pollution, natural disasters and adversities, shall all be prerequisites for securing the health and security of human beings and for preserving the natural environment.

20. Mongolia faces many challenges in achieving its development goals. They are coupled with environmental problems such as climate change, desertification, pasture degradation, natural disasters, droughts, water and forest resource depletion, air and soil pollution, and the *dzud*. The *dzud* is a natural phenomenon consisting of a summer drought, resulting in insufficient production of feed for livestock, followed by severe winter conditions. Such issues negatively affect the livelihood, health and well-being of nomadic herders and Mongolians at large. Increasing consumption, economic growth and the growing development of the mining sector are intensifying the pressure on nature and the environment. Sound policies and joint efforts are both essential in solving those challenges.

21. Over the past two years, Mongolia has continued its efforts to address environmental security challenges through the establishment and expansion of its legal framework, the organization of meetings and round-table discussions, and the implementation of national programmes and projects with the support and cooperation of UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other international organizations or donor countries. On 2 February 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Reducing the Air Pollution in the

Capital City. With the adoption of a package of laws on environment protection at its 2012 spring session, 17 per cent of the country's territory comes under the special protection of the State.

22. Over 25 national programmes on nature and on environment-related issues have been implemented in Mongolia. In 2010, Mongolia started the implementation of national programmes on water protection and combating desertification. In 2011 Parliament adopted a national programme on climate change.

23. Mongolia prepared for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) by tasking a team of national experts to review progress in the implementation of Mongolia's Agenda 21. The team reviewed the achievements, remaining gaps and challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. As part of its preparations for Rio+20, on 22 and 23 May 2012, Mongolia hosted the 4th Asia-Europe Environment Ministers Meeting on sustainable water and forest management.

24. The protection of national interests in the field of information and guaranteeing information integrity, confidentiality and availability for the State, citizens and private organizations form the basis for ensuring information security. The national programme on ensuring information security for the period 2010-2015 was adopted on 2 June 2010. The four main goals of the programme are to create the legal environment for ensuring information security; to reduce the vulnerability of information security and establish a system of counter measures; to build a culture of information and communication service users, improve the knowledge and education of citizens, develop human resources and create conditions favourable for public-private partnership; and to develop a system of State information security.

25. In order to promote further the implementation of the programme, a conference on theoretical and practical issues of information security was organized on 28 April 2011. At that conference, recommendations were adopted on measures to be undertaken by the State, the Government, information and communication agencies and all other relevant organizations in the public and private sectors. Emphasis was put on facilitating the process of creating the necessary legal environment for ensuring citizens' rights to information, and information and communication security. Currently, the process of drafting a law on cyber security is under way.

26. Since the previous report, Mongolia has continued its cooperation with the specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system and with other international organizations to address its economic, ecological vulnerabilities and human security based, inter alia, on the conclusions and recommendations of two studies undertaken jointly in 2004 with the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Mongolia country office of UNDP. The findings and recommendations of the studies were incorporated into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2007-2011 and for 2012-2016, and into the National Development Strategy for 2008-2021.

27. Important policy recommendations are also provided in the fifth Human Development Report on Mongolia entitled *From Vulnerability to Sustainability: Environment and Human Development*, prepared in 2011 with the support of UNDP and the Swedish International Development Agency. In his foreword, the Prime Minister of Mongolia highlighted that the conclusions and recommendations

contained in the Human Development Report were of great value for the country, in that they highlighted how Mongolia could strengthen, and move forward with, its progress and achievements in human development, especially as it had stepped on the new path of resource-based dynamic development.

28. Dozens of projects supporting the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/70 have been successfully implemented with the support and cooperation of various organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and donor countries. They include, inter alia, a joint project by UNDP and the Government of Luxembourg on strengthening the disaster mitigation and management system in Mongolia; a joint UNDP/UNEP project on strengthening environmental governance in Mongolia; a joint project between the Netherlands, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and UNDP on sustainable land management for combating desertification in Mongolia; and two joint programmes between UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund on water and sanitation and on comprehensive community services to improve human security for the rural disadvantaged population.

29. With the support and cooperation of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, a multilateral agreement on the establishment in Ulaanbaatar of an international think tank on landlocked developing countries was adopted by Member States in September 2010.

30. Mongolia hosts four stations of the International Monitoring System Network (seismological station PS25, radionuclide station RN 45, infrasound station IS34 and a noble gas SPALAX station). In addition to their primary function related to the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, they bring scientific and civil benefits for the country. The cutting-edge equipment installed at the stations has contributed significantly to the geophysics and seismology research carried out in Mongolia and to research in other relevant fields.

31. In 2011, Mongolia marked the fiftieth anniversary of its membership in the United Nations. It has become one of the most active Member States, taking an increasingly important role in the areas of preventative diplomacy and peacekeeping, and in dealing with such global challenges as climate change and the needs of landlocked developing countries. With its overall success in the transition to democracy and a market economy, Mongolia has become a role model for many developing countries. Mongolia has assumed the presidency of the Community of Democracies for the period 2011-2013.

32. The United Nations continued its support for electoral capacity-building in the country. Since 2008, UNDP has provided assistance to build the capacity of the General Election Commission of Mongolia, focusing on promoting women's political participation, strengthening the professional capacity of the Commission and facilitating electoral legislation reform and conflict prevention.

33. From 3 to 8 November 2011, the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs carried out a needs assessment mission to Mongolia. Its objective was to review progress in implementing the existing electoral support project and to assess the needs, feasibility and advisability of United Nations electoral assistance for the period 2012-2016. The mission found broad enthusiasm

and support for continued and increased United Nations electoral assistance. In line with the recommendations of the needs assessment mission, UNDP, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia, developed a project to support election administration, in order to enhance the capacity of the General Election Committee and the credibility of the electoral process in preparation for the parliamentary elections of 2012.

34. The United Nations has provided significant support to the people and the Government of Mongolia in responding to natural disasters, especially during the *dzud* crisis that started in December 2009, the effects of which continue to challenge herder populations. As of June 2010, 8.1 million livestock have perished and 43,555 people have lost all their livestock, causing serious challenges to the survival and economic security of the vulnerable populations whose livelihoods mostly depend on livestock. More than 28 per cent of the population, or approximately 769,100 people or 217,150 families, have been affected by the *dzud*.

35. In order to mitigate the human impact of the *dzud*, United Nations agencies based in Mongolia, including UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and FAO, have provided relief items and services, such as food, nutrition, education and medical supplies. In addition, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has granted $3.7 million to those agencies from the Central Emergency Response Fund to meet the most immediate and critical needs.

36. On 12 May 2010, the United Nations country team in Mongolia and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs assisted the Government of Mongolia in launching a *dzud* appeal, which covers health, survival, food, water, sanitation and nutrition; education; agriculture; and early recovery. The appeal was used as a key strategic planning and coordination document that facilitates resource mobilization against the total target of $18 million. As of June 2010, the appeal had only collected 7.6 per cent of that target, leaving a funding gap of $16.8 million. Mongolia is also implementing the recommendations from the 2004 preparedness assessment mission of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team, with a view to increasing the level of response preparedness for future disasters.

37. Building upon recommendations made by its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in February 2010, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will convene a workshop and initial contingency planning exercise with a view to providing assistance in the local familiarization, configuration and implementation of the cluster approach in Mongolia. The Regional Office is also in the process of conceptualizing an exercise on lessons learned in order to capture valuable experiences and best practices based on the response to the ongoing and previous *dzud* events and to ensure a higher degree of preparedness before the next winter.

38. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs considers it important to address the root causes of the *dzud* so as to avoid a repetition of related crises in the future. A general consensus has emerged that the effects of the *dzud* are mainly a development challenge and that use of humanitarian instruments as a short-term solution is not optimal and could even be counterproductive. With the aim of placing the human-made component of the situation at the centre of analysis, the following factors should be further examined:

(a) Lack of sustainable pasture management;

(b) Lack of adequate numbers and operation of pasture water points and wells;

(c) Lack of adequate supplies and piled stock animal food, including hay and fodder;

(d) Lack of winter protection for animals;

(e) Too many animals.

39. In addition, there is a strong need to step up support for Mongolia in mobilizing development assistance that addresses the ecological and economic causes of the *dzud*. In that regard, the United Nations works closely with the Government of Mongolia, especially in applying the concept of human security. Based on the human security approach, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security has implemented six projects in Mongolia, spending a total of $8.53 million, covering such issues as primary health care, education, livelihood assistance and the environment. The most recent project, on promoting social equality in the Gobi areas of southern Mongolia by fostering human security with integrated and prevention approaches, for which $2.78 million has been allocated, is aimed at alleviating social inequality related to serious poverty and climate change in order to enhance human security through integrated, multisectoral and preventative measures.

40. The Mongolia country programme of UNDP for the period 2012-2016, which was approved in 2011, is aligned with three thematic areas based on national priorities: (a) poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; (b) democratic governance; and (c) environment and sustainable development.

41. Through the Mongolia country programme of UNDP, Mongolia supports the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/70 by focusing on economic development, sustainable development and disaster preparedness.

42. In order to promote inclusive growth and build resilience, UNDP supports Mongolia in strengthening economic security at both the national and community levels. Its interventions, which aim to support the capacity of the Government to address disparities, vulnerabilities and persistent poverty through evidence-based policymaking, planning and monitoring, include the following:

(a) UNDP support has created wide awareness of the Millennium Development Goals and the concept of human development among policymakers and civil society, and the Goals have been integrated into national policies and plans. UNDP support focuses on national capacity development to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes aimed at putting Goal 1 on track. UNDP further supports the Government through poverty mapping, strengthening capacity for data analysis and the development of an integrated macroeconomic model to enhance the Government's capacity for evidence-based policymaking;

(b) UNDP will also support the Government's efforts to improve alignment between short-term (annual) budget planning and mid- and longer-term development objectives, through the development of planning guidelines and strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation framework. Innovative concepts such as microinsurance and loan guarantee schemes contributing to the strengthening of social protection mechanisms have already been introduced in the country, with support from UNDP;

(c) Vulnerable groups, in particular women, have benefited directly from UNDP support to small and medium-size enterprise development. At the community level, UNDP supports the expansion of business opportunities for small, medium-sized and micro-entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas;

(d) UNDP will also continue to support Mongolia in its global and regional cooperation initiatives, such as the establishment of the think tank on landlocked developing countries and the Greater Tumen Initiative;

(e) In the area of extractive industries, UNDP and the Government of Mongolia co-organized an international conference on managing extractive industries for human development in 2011. Representatives of national Governments, civil society, private companies, bilateral donors and international organizations participated in a series of discussions covering many of the central management issues facing resource-rich countries, including spending and investment policies, revenue management systems, conflict prevention, governance arrangements, environmental impacts and managing the "Dutch disease".

43. In order to maintain ecological balance and long-term sustainable development, UNDP supports Mongolia in a range of environmental programmes:

(a) UNDP has supported national and local capacity development for the sustainable use of land, water and forest resources; environmental governance; access to priority environmental services and policy coordination; and monitoring of policies and legislation for implementation of international conventions. Going forward, UNDP will also support the capacity development of non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate their increased role in environmental management, especially in rural areas;

(b) Mongolia has reformed several environmental laws, with UNDP support. Going forward, special attention will be paid to monitoring compliance with environmental legislation;

(c) UNDP is also supporting landscape-level planning to ensure the sustainable management of pastureland, water and forest resources and the conservation of biodiversity;

(d) In the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation, UNDP will support the Government in the implementation of national action programmes for climate change and combating desertification, the development of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and capacity development of the nascent Climate Change Coordination Authority. UNDP will also support the enhancement of existing methodologies to improve the accuracy of the national greenhouse gas inventory. In its work, UNDP will prioritize the demonstration of sound adaptation measures to maintain ecosystem functionality and minimize the vulnerabilities of local communities, including the protection and sustainable management of forest assets, which, considering Mongolia's considerable size of boreal forest, may produce globally significant lessons;

(e) For biodiversity conservation, UNDP will support the Government in the introduction of a new category of protected areas with managed resources, along with self-sustaining financing options for such areas;

(f) UNDP continues to support energy efficiency in the building sector, as a long-term measure for the abatement of air pollution and the reduction of emissions.

To promote energy conservation and better water and sanitation technologies, support has also been provided to update the system of building codes, norms and standards;

(g) Additionally, in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, UNDP is supporting the capacity of State and non-State actors to deliver safe drinking water and improved sanitation services.

44. UNDP has for some time supported the Government of Mongolia in the area of disaster risk management, which is directly linked to national security planning:

(a) Much of the initial focus of UNDP disaster risk management support was on improving national capacities for emergency response and on the formulation of a national programme on disaster prevention and national climate risk management strategy;

(b) Going forward, UNDP will continue to support the coordination of national, local and international structures for disaster preparedness and response, with differentiated approaches for urban and rural disasters and hazards and consideration of a potential role for volunteers in disaster preparedness and response;

(c) UNDP also continues to work with herder communities to promote disaster risk reduction; land, water and forest management; and biodiversity conservation at the local level.

45. UNEP continues to work with its Mongolian partners to promote ecological balance through the development of sound environmental policy and climate change management at the country level. In support of the "Delivering as one" agenda, UNEP has prepared a United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mongolia for the period 2012-2016 and in 2010 signed a joint UNDP/UNEP project agreement on strengthening environmental governance in Mongolia with the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism. UNEP also supported the terminal ch'orofluorocarbons phase-out management plan, which was completed successfully and which ensures country compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. UNEP is supporting the implementation of the hydrochlorofluorocarbons phase-out management plan in cooperation with the Government of Japan; the plan was approved in April of 2011 and will assist Mongolia in achieving compliance with the hydrochlorofluorocarbons control targets set for 2013, 2015 and 2020.

46. UNEP also currently provides annual funding under the Institutional Strengthening Project to support the National Ozone Authority for the daily coordination of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. In 2011, with technical and financial support from UNEP, the Mongolia Water Authority, a special agency of the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, completed an integrated assessment of urban water vulnerability to climate change in Mongolia and developed policy options for Ulaanbataar and other urban centres to incorporate adaptation measures into both water supply and demand management plans. UNEP has also worked to promote the harmonization of Mongolia's environmental legislative framework, environmental mainstreaming and a resource mobilization strategy for environmental non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations in the country.

47. Other UNEP activities include working with the Government of Mongolia to access Global Environment Facility funding in support of projects such as on enhancing the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and livelihoods of nomadic herders, and use of the UNEP "One United Nations" funding to support development by the Mongolian Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of a national strategy on green economy. Additional planning for 2012 involves organizing training on climate adaptation in North-East Asia regarding technologies for climate change adaptation.

48. As one of the landlocked developing countries, Mongolia has specific needs and problems due to its disadvantaged geographical location, including its lack of coastline to the sea, remoteness and isolation from major international markets and high transport costs.

49. In the framework of the Almaty Declaration and Almaty Programme of Action, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States has continued to give its support to landlocked developing countries, including Mongolia, with a view to raising awareness and mobilizing international support and resources for the effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

50. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States provided substantive support to the group of landlocked developing countries, at the initiative of Mongolia, in developing an intergovernmental agreement on the establishment in Ulaanbaatar of an international think tank on landlocked developing countries. The think tank will provide a centre of excellence for high quality research and policy advice, will contribute to further strengthening the analytical capacities of landlocked developing countries and will fully harness the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development. The multilateral agreement was adopted by Member States in September 2010 and the Secretary-General accepted to be its depositary. By 31 October 2011, seven countries were able to sign the agreement. Member countries have been invited to deposit instruments of accession in order to become party to the agreement. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, together with the Government of Mongolia, is working with international organizations, including UNDP, the World Bank, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions, donor countries and other leading international centres of excellence in advancing the operationalization of the think tank.

51. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will also continue to mobilize and coordinate international support, in particular from the United Nations system, through its coordination mechanism, and other international organizations, with a view to strengthening Mongolia's capacity in key areas of trade and transit policy formulation, trade and transit negotiations, and trade and transport facilitation, by promoting South-South, regional and subregional dialogue and cooperation and knowledge-sharing.

52. The IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme contributes to Mongolia's economic security and sustainable development. IAEA is a member of the United Nations country team, which cooperates with the Government of Mongolia. The

strategic direction and results expected from such cooperation for 2012-2016 are outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. IAEA contributions are specifically included in the third strategic priority, "Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction", under outcome 8, "Reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels".

53. With the support of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, Mongolia has prepared and adopted a general action plan on cancer prevention and control for the period 2011-2021 and a strategic plan for the development of radiotherapy for the period 2011-2021, both of which foresee the expansion of the National Cancer Centre located in Ulaanbaatar. In 2010, Mongolia became the eighth model demonstration site within the framework of the IAEA Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy.

IV. Conclusion

54. As described in the present report, Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status is being consolidated and institutionalized and has gained wide recognition. Mongolia has made progress towards institutionalizing its status and has undertaken discussions with the five nuclear-weapon States towards the conclusion of a legal instrument.

55. Furthermore, various United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes have provided assistance to Mongolia in responding to the developmental, ecological, economic, humanitarian and human security consequences of the most recent incidence of the *dzud* and towards mitigating the effects of severe weather phenomena.

56. The Secretary-General hopes that the assistance provided by the United Nations will further contribute to consolidating Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and assist the country in effectively addressing the current ecological crisis and achieving sustainable development and balanced growth, as well as reinforcing its efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.